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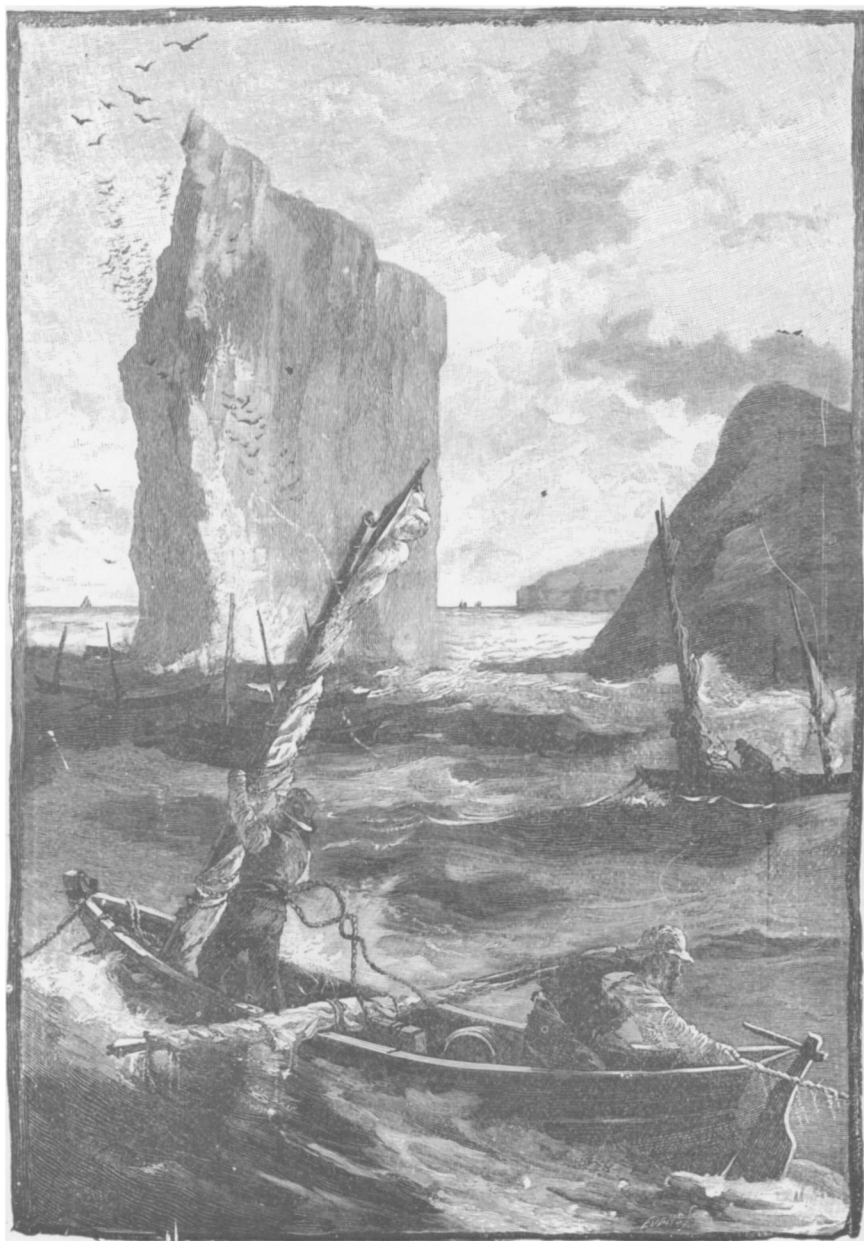
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Percé Rock.

of life acquire a new interest in our eyes. The nobility of man becomes more evident, and the repugnance to all that is out of accord with the evident design of the processes of evolution becomes habitual. For those who still remain in primitive conditions of thought such can labor and wait, well knowing how glorious is the harvest. To those who do not love to learn they can say with charity, "forgive them, they know not what they do;" since for them the harvest will be poor in flowers and fruit, and rich in weeds and thorns.

What are the facilities in the United States for sustaining a class of original investigators; a class whom many praise, but whom few think of as requiring unencumbered time for their work? In spite of the fact that this land was settled by idealists and thinkers in their way, we are behind the old world in the means and methods of making a life of scientific work even respectable. Professorships are mostly encumbered with work. Positions for pure research are very few. Of prizes, honorary and financial, we have scarcely any. The positions in the gift of our societies are nearly all to be obtained by political methods only, to which the true student is of necessity a stranger.

If there be no opportunities or rewards for the scientific specialist in this country, we will have to look abroad for the stimulus to thought, and for a sentiment to offset universal sordidness.

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RECENT LITERATURE.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALICE MAY."¹—When a yachtsman is a good story-teller and artist, and he sails through waters rich in historic and scenic features, and moreover when his publishers give him *carte blanche* to reproduce his sketches in a style unsurpassed, with the accessories of luxurious paper and presswork to correspond, the results can be safely predicted. The Gulf of St. Lawrence is a royal region for the explorer and tourist. Ever since its discovery by Jacques Cartier, and probably before his time, Basques, Bretons, Englishmen and Spaniards have fished in its waters, and hunted walrus on its islands; while antiquarians, geologists and naturalists have in later times explored every recess. The bold shores of Nova Scotia, the naked coast of Newfoundland recalling the bare coast of Spain; the low red shores of Prince Edwards island, the lonely isolated cliffs of Bird rocks and the sullen, frowning crags of the Labrador coast—what variety, what adventure, what rich gleanings in all fields of healthful sport and science await the summer cruiser in this grand gulf! And now comes the artist who crowns the whole with a series of pictures of life and nature on the shore and wave. With what

¹ *The Cruise of the Alice May in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and adjacent waters.* With numerous illustrations. Reprinted from *The Century* magazine. By S. G. W. BENJAMIN. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1885. Sm. 4to, pp.

success Mr. Benjamin has rendered two of the grandest scenes may be seen by a glance at the two plates, for copies of which we are indebted to the publishers of *The Century* magazine.

Chartering a schooner at Prince Edwards island, Mr. Benjamin and his party sailed up the mouth of the Miramichi river, thence to Bay of Chaleur, thence north to Cape Gaspé, then visiting the Magdalen islands he crossed the Newfoundland coast, ascending the Humber river. He then visited the Island of St. Pierre on the southern coast of Newfoundland, finally crossing over to Cape Breton and taking the inside passage through the Little and Great Bradore lake; then passing through the Gut of Canso, the party left their schooner, the voyage completed, at Georgetown, P. E. I.

Our naturalist readers will be interested not only in the descriptions of the scenery, but also in the accounts of the fisheries and particularly the squid fishing as carried on at the Miquelon island. Mention is made of a peculiar breed of dogs at Arichat, Cape Breton. "They are," says our author, "like Newfoundland dogs, large, black and shaggy, but some waggish fate has robbed them of their tails, leaving only a shortish stump." The breed is said to be peculiar to Arichat, and we wish it had been ascertained through how many generations it has been in existence.

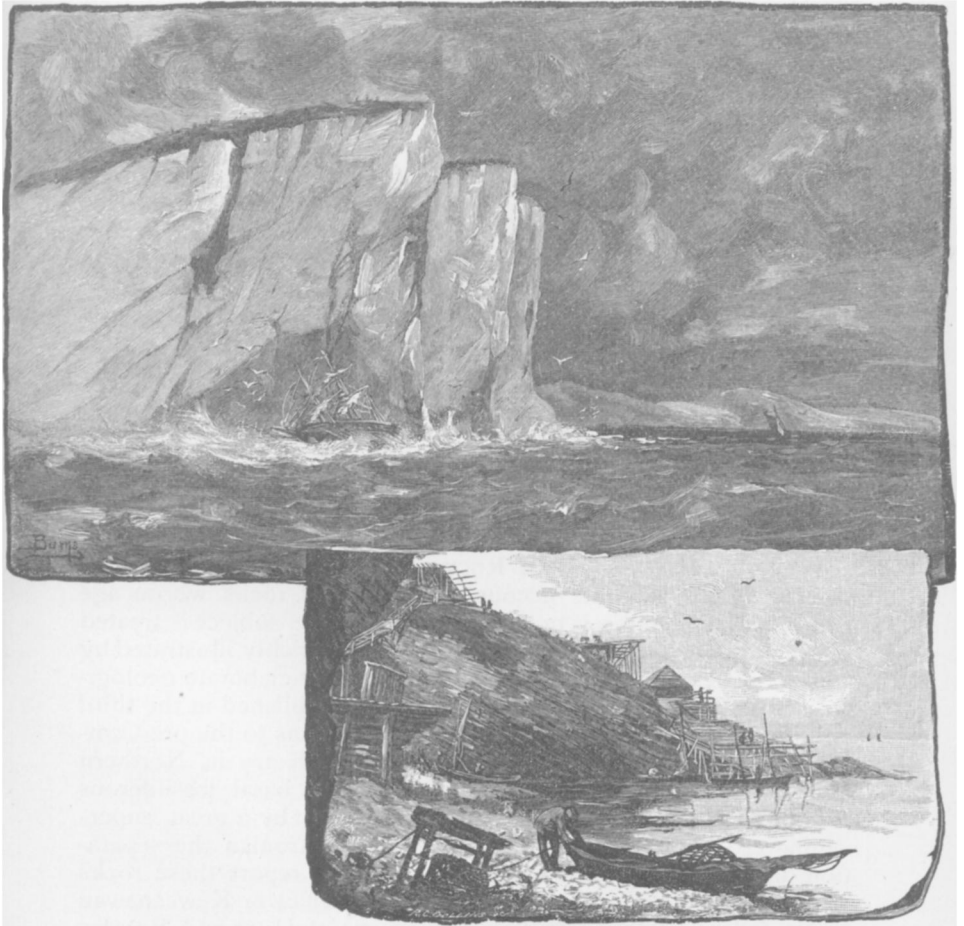
A good many tourists will want to follow more or less closely the wake of the *Alice May*, and will be compelled to take with them as a guide book this breezy, richly illustrated narrative of the cruise.

IRVING'S COPPER-BEARING ROCKS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.¹—This volume is an elaborate account of a series of rocks whose age and relations have been much in dispute. The subject is treated largely from the lithological standpoint, and is richly illustrated by colored plates of microscopical sections and by elaborate geological maps. Professor Irving adopts the view published in the third volume of the *Geology of Wisconsin* in 1880 as to the pre-Cambrian age of the copper-bearing rocks, "which are in Northern Wisconsin found to be separated from the basal fossiliferous Cambrian sandstone of the Mississippi valley by a great supervening erosion, while from the underlying Huronian the separation did not appear to be so great." In that report these rocks were described under the name of the Keweenaw or Keweenawan series, following the previous suggestions of Hunt and Brooks, and this term is adopted by Professor Irving.

The report appears to have been prepared with care and ability, and is a most important contribution to theoretical as well as economic geology.

¹ *U. S. Geological Survey*. C. King, director. The Copper-bearing rocks of Lake Superior. By ROLAND D. IRVING. Washington, D. C., 1883. 4to, pp. 464.

PLATE XXII.



Cape Gaspé.

Fishing-houses at Cape Gaspé.